





## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

## IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church.  
Journal read by the Clerk.

## Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Hardin, Rice, (with remonstrance,) Hobbs, Crenshaw and Walker. The rules being suspended, leave was granted to introduce the following bills:

To Mr. HEADY, a bill for the benefit of Theodore S. Burnett, of Spencer county; referred.

To Mr. YOUNG, a bill for the benefit of Jacob Ellington, of Morgan county; referred.

To Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Paris Cemetery Company; referred.

To Mr. WHITE, a bill for the benefit of Hiram Bickel, late Sheriff of Perry county; referred.

To Mr. THURMAN, a bill to amend an act for the benefit of Ann L. Clement; referred.

To Mr. WALL, a bill to allow an additional term to the Harrison Circuit Court; referred.

A message from the House, announcing concurrence in Senate bills, &c.

## Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. SPEED SMITH, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, a bill to extend Canal street in the town of Harrodsburg; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown, and the Lexington and Covington Turnpike Companies; ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Education, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Liberty School House, in Trimble county; read and passed.

Mr. HEADY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill for the benefit of Maj. Gen. Robert Martin; read and passed.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave to bring in a bill providing for the taking of depositions of Physicians; agreed to.

Also, a bill to amend the several acts to suppress duelling; ordered to its third reading.

Mr. RICE, from the same committee, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath day, and for other purposes; ordered to be read a third time and to be printed.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill allowing Reese Bourland, of Ballard county, to import a slave; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of John Munfort, of Henry county; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing Moses Kirkpatrick, of Monroe county, to import a negro man; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing William Andrews, of Monroe county, to import a slave; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing an additional Constable to Large county; read and passed.

Also, a bill to change the names of certain persons, and for other purposes; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing Pleasant H. Williams to import certain slaves; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing Thomas Green to import a slave; read and passed.

Also, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Louisa B. Newman, and that the same be referred to the Judiciary committee; agreed to.

Also, a bill to change the name of Benj. Franklin Garnett, to that of Benj. Franklin Violt.

Mr. SWOPE moved to amend by adding a section changing the name of Wm. Bush, to that of Wm. P. A. Roundtree; amendment adopted, and bill passed.

Also, a bill allowing Wm. Fortson to import a slave; read and passed.

Mr. BOYD, from the committee on religion, a bill granting a divorce to Major Westerspoon, and his wife Elizabeth; read and passed.

Also, a bill divorcing Elizabeth Huffaker, from her husband; read and passed.

Also, a bill divorcing Wm. Wilkinson, of Warren county, from his wife; read and passed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the same committee, a bill granting a divorce to Sarah Lane; adopted.

Mr. RICE moved to amend by adding a section granting a divorce to Elizabeth Short; adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to amend by adding a section granting a divorce to Mary F. Campbell; adopted; and the bill thus amended, was read and passed.

## Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. HOBBES, a bill to incorporate the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Cave Hill Cemetery Company; read and passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Paris Cemetery Company; read and passed.

Mr. GREY, a bill to establish the Cumberland River, Fairview and Green River Road; read and passed.

Mr. RUSSELL offered the following and preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, it is represented that Capt. FRANK CHAMBERS, late of the 2d Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, departed this life in this city on Thursday the 20th inst., of a painful and lingering disease, contracted from exposure and hardships in the service of his country in Mexico, in the campaign under Gen. Zachary Taylor, which terminated with the glorious victory of Buena Vista, where Capt. CHAMBERS, although suffering from disease, refused to be absent from the field of battle, but gallantly led on his comrades, until fainting from debility and disease, he was carried from the field in a state of insensibility; Therefore, in order to testify the proper respect for his memory, and admiration of his chivalry as a soldier, and character as a man,

Resolved, That the Senate will adjourn, in order to attend his funeral, which takes place at half past two o'clock on this day.

That the Senators of Kentucky deeply sympathize with the bereaved and widowed mother, and the affectionate brothers and sisters of Capt. Chambers.

In offering the resolutions, Mr. RUSSELL, the Senator from Franklin, remarked, that he hoped they would meet the unanimous concurrence of the Senate. The deceased is a son of one of the pioneers of Kentucky, the descendant of a noble old soldier and an honest man. He was young, brave and patriotic. When, in 1836, the young men of Kentucky were called upon to enter the field in the service of the country, Capt. FRANK CHAMBERS was one of the first to step forward in response to the call. He was elected to the command of the Infantry company from this place, which was attached to the Regiment of the lamented Col. W. R. McKee. CHAMBERS' command was honored with the custody of the Colors, and right bravely they bore them through the battle, on the field of Buena Vista. Torn and perforated by an hundred bullets, they brought them back with them to their native land.

Capt. FRANK CHAMBERS was taken sick very soon after he reached Mexico; but his brave young heart could not be subdued. Disease, painful and lingering, prostrated his feeble frame; but his manly heart defied it. On the memorable 23d of February, at Buena Vista, he placed himself at the head of his company, and resting upon the arms of his comrades, was borne into the thickest of the fight; but before the day had passed, he was borne from the field helpless and exhausted. He returned to his home to receive the plaudits of those who love the brave and gallant soldier. The disease contracted in Mexico could not be eradicated. Slowly, but severely and gradually he sunk to sleep. He is gone! the grave never received a nobler victim!

I trust the resolutions will be adopted, and that the Senate, in honor of his memory, will now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1848.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Hardy, Johnston, Cavan, Hanson, Boyd and Speed, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. McKINNEY of the committee on Enrollments made a report.

Mr. TOWLES offered the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives has been informed that Capt. Frank Chambers, late of the 2d Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, departed this life in this city on Thursday, the 20th inst., of a painful and lingering disease, brought on by the exposure encountered in the campaign under Gen. Z. Taylor, which terminated with the glorious victory of Buena Vista, in which Capt. Chambers, although suffering with disease, refused to be absent from the field, and until overcome by disease and debility, he fainted and was carried from the field.

Therefore, in order to testify the proper respect for his memory, and admiration for his character and services,

Resolved, That this House will adjourn to attend his funeral to-day at one o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, deeply sympathize with the widowed mother and afflicted relatives of Capt. Chambers.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

The SPEAKER by the consent of Mr. Hanson, again placed his name upon the Judiciary committee.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. HARRIS, of the committee of Ways and Means, to relinquish the State's title to certain lands for school purposes, which was under consideration when 12 o'clock arrived, came up in order at this time.

Mr. HARDY was not in favor of the bill, he saw no good grounds for it, and he should vote against it.

Mr. BAILEY stated the facts of the whole matter, and that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the bill should pass; and the bill then passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG—Religion—a bill for the benefit of Franklin Darnold; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of Rebecca Shields.

Mr. BARLOW moved to reverse the report of the committee, and that they be instructed to bring in a bill *non*; carried.

The committee then reported a bill for the benefit of Rebecca Shields; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of Jesse F. Jerrold.

Mr. BARLOW moved to reverse the report of the committee, and he made a statement of the facts in the case; the motion was carried.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. BARLOW, were instructed to report a bill for the divorce of Jesse F. Jerrold, which being done, the bill was passed.

Also, against the petition of Susan F. Norvell.

Mr. GAINES made a statement of the facts in the case, and moved to reverse the report of the committee; carried, and the committee were instructed to bring in a bill.

Also, against the petition of Thomas Morris.

Mr. BOWEN said that the committee had not heard the testimony in the case; that he could assure the House that it was a meritorious one, and he moved to reverse the report of the committee, and instruct them to hear the testimony.

Mr. A. YOUNG said that the notice given to the wife by the petitioner showed that he had a ground of divorce in the courts, and the committee felt bound under the resolution to refuse to hear further testimony in the case.

Mr. BOWEN made a statement of the facts in the case, and insisted that it was a meritorious case.

Mr. A. YOUNG said there was a petition by the wife for a divorce also.

The motion to reverse and commit was then carried.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to dispense with the rules to allow him to introduce a resolution; lost.

Mr. A. YOUNG, against the petition of Elizabeth Morris.

Mr. WINTERSMITH moved to re-commit the report and instruct them to report again; carried.

Also, against the petition of Hinnan Henderson; concurred in.

Also, a bill to divorce Susan F. Norvell, and to restore to her, her maiden name; read and passed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of a bill to incorporate the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The bill, on motion of Mr. HARDY, was taken up, read and referred.

Mr. T. D. BROWN—Ways and Means—a bill to increase the compensation of Grand Jurors to one dollar a day; with an opinion that it ought *not* to pass; read.

Mr. HAGGARD said he was in favor of the bill—it increases the pay of Grand Jurors to the same amount that was now received by Petit Jurors, that their duties were more responsible, and that it was no more than just and right that the bill should pass.

Mr. CULTON said he had introduced this bill, and he thought that justice to those persons who were compelled to act as Grand Jurors, demanded its passage. They were called upon to indict those who were selling liquor, and others, and frequently placed in such a situation as to incur the displeasure of many. That for these duties, which were certainly responsible, they received only half the pay which was received by Petit Jurors. He thought it wrong and unjust, and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. HARDY moved to re-commit to the committee, with the following instructions:

To inquire into the expediency of amending the jury laws and jury fund, so as to guard against impositions upon the Treasury, and to report what saving may be made upon the jury fund, and what additional cost will attend this bill, and also to amend the bill so as to limit the number of Grand Jurors.

Upon that question the bill itself was extensively and fully discussed by Messrs. Moore, Hughes, Haggard and Hardy, in favor, and Messrs. T. D. Brown, Forde, Bullock and Bush, against; when

Mr. BUSH moved to lay the bill and the instructions upon the table; the yeas and nays being called, it was lost; 76 to 18.

The bill was then further discussed by Mr. Newell, in favor, and Mr. Christopher, against; when

The question being to re-commit with the instructions offered by Mr. Hardy, it was lost.

Mr. J. BROWN offered an amendment to the bill, by way of engrossed rider, that when the Grand Jury continued in session longer than two days, their compensation should be reduced to fifty cents per day for the additional time.

Mr. WINTERSMITH was in favor of the bill, if the amendment should be adopted, but opposed to it without the amendment.

Mr. CHILTON moved to amend the rider by striking out *two*, and inserting *three*; lost.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the rider by striking out *two*, and inserting *four*.

A division of the question being called, it was first taken on striking out; and the House refused.

Mr. HAGGARD called the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

The question being first on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. J. BROWN, it was adopted.

The question now being on the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays being called, it was passed, 77 to 17.

## Orders of the Day

Having arrived, on motion of Mr. COLLINS, they were dispensed with to enable committees to make their reports.

Mr. T. D. BROWN—Ways and Means—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Maysville; read by its title, when

Mr. COLLINS stated that the object of the bill was single; it was to allow the people, in accordance with the petition of a majority of the citizens, to vote whether they would license tippling houses, commonly called coffee houses, to sell liquor.

Mr. COLLINS moved to amend so as to allow them to vote whether they would license *any* houses; lost.

The further readings of the bill were dispensed with, and then the bill passed.

Mr. T. D. BROWN, also, a bill to increase the revenue, taxing pill pedlers, &c., without amendment, with an opinion that it ought *not* to pass; read, when

Mr. HOLMES said, he had introduced the bill, believing that it would increase the revenue of this Commonwealth considerably. He was not prepared to advocate the bill, but he thought there could be but one objection to it, and that was in relation to its constitutionality; he did not think it unconstitutional, and he hoped the bill would pass, and he had no doubt but that it would be a fruitful source of revenue.

Mr. TOWLES offered an amendment to compel pedlers of pills, &c., to take out license the same as other pedlers and at the rates, &c.

Mr. HUGHES thought it an important bill, and he moved to refer it to a select committee; lost.

The amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed.

And then the House adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. COMBS of Fayette, on the bill to exempt certain articles from specific taxation:

Mr. COMBS said, Mr. CHAIRMAN: when the main question was reduced by the amendment of the gentleman from Hardin (Mr. Brown), to the simple one of exempting spectacles, it was hardly worthy of discussion, and if that was the only matter now presented for our consideration I should say nothing. But in the discussion of this question of specific taxation, we must go to the bottom in order to see all its bearings upon society.

Although the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Towles), has referred us to the constitution as virtually prohibiting this kind of taxation, yet I do not see any thing in the argument. Taxation has been the subject of much discussion with political economists, and a proper system must have been established in order to build up that superstructure which we now see erected upon it. Taxation, direct or indirect—in one form or another, has been found necessary ever since civilization began. It is equally necessary in the Royal Government with its serfs and peasantry, and in a community where the people themselves are governors.

If the constitutional argument amounts to any thing it is by strict construction, and if we should apply the same construction to that part which says "Courts of Justice shall be always open," it would make it constitutionally necessary for them to be open at all times, in summer and winter, at sunrise, at sunset, at midnight and at noonday, but such is not the case, it must be construed liberally.

But for this civilization we would have no taxes to pay, as taxes only serve to oil the wheels of civil government. Adam had no civil officers to pay, nor have the wild savages. To earn our bread by the sweat of our face, is not a curse but a blessing, for labor is the source of health, wealth and happiness, and none are so utterly miserable as those who have nothing to do.

The powers of the General Government of the United States, enables it to be supported mainly from its duties on imports; but the State are not allowed to do that, for the labor and manufactures of one State are freely transported for sale in any other.

We must go on too, with our State Government and grease the wheels by which it is rolled on from year to year, by our taxation. We must have laws to govern us and officers to execute them, and they must have food and raiment for themselves and their families, and to defray these expenses is the legitimate object of the revenue laws of a State. To make the tax as easy, fair and equal as possible should be the prime object of all legislation.

The gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Towles), yesterday enlightened this body by reading from a work of the Rev. Sidney Smith, a gambler in public stocks, a pedlar of church benefices, and a licensed calumniator of America; what he says is read here to support the argument against specific taxation. Yes, this calumniator of America and American Statesmen, is cited here to support his position. But it falls to do so.

England is taxed to death, but *not* for the purpose of carrying on free government, but for prosecuting unjust wars for territorial acquisition, in order that they may boast of her morning gun being hourly fired the world around.

Look to India and the far off Islands of the sea, and you will find there the cause of her taxation; she has tried to cope with the whole world, and has made a common clannish house, and those are the reasons of her onerous specific taxes.

Sidney Smith, that calumniator of America and America's sons, has said that we have not produced a single great man; but I could mention a few names that stand in bold relief on history's page, that are not outstripped by England's proudest names. He who stood first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen; and he who first drew the lightning from the clouds and held it at his disposal, and in a later day he who, when it was drawn down took it up and converted into a medium of communication from one end of the Continent to another—sending the thunderbolt, as a familiar messenger, with "glad tidings" across the Union. Go to the arts, the sciences, go every where you please, and you will find the sons of America first in all.

And yet we have this book read to this Legislature to alarm us about specific taxation.

It is impossible to make taxation perfectly equal. An *ad valorem* tax must impose a certain percentage upon every selected article; and you tax the farm

worth \$5,000 and which would rent for \$250, the same as a city house worth the same amount that will rent for \$500, and where sir, is the equality! Gentlemen may talk of equality in taxation, but it can exist no more in *ad valorem* than in specific lines. Then, if equality is not to be had, let us tax the rich man's luxury, and the vain man's pride, let the rich man pay for his enjoyment with splendid carriages and gold bowed magnifiers, and let the honest poor man pay his debts with his gold watch, and then he will not be taxed for it. But few have such.

The author of that book which we have had cited to us to make capital against specific taxes, has, on another page, spoken of our country as having furnished no great men—scholars, statesmen, or warriors—for whose great chivalry and wonderful achievements did we fire the national salute on the 8th of January! And to whose honor will we have a hundred guns on the glorious anniversary of the 22d and 23d of February! Have they ever produced so great a man as he, who although unsuccessful in the great political battle of his life, and now reviled by his political calumniators and opponents, yet to whom History will award justice, and in so doing, will place him on its brightest page! Can they mention a rival to the names of Taylor and Scott, whose wonderful achievements in Mexico, have been a continued succession of miraculous victories!

I believe it to be good political economy to tax all articles manufactured of the precious metals, and yet I would not wish to tax that ring of a peculiar character, used generally only once in the course of human existence, to tie two hearts together, but I would let them circulate as freely as possible.

I would exempt those, and tax the luxuries of the gambler, the coward, and the assassin, whose weapons which have drenched our streets with blood.

It is true that in England they tax every thing which you eat, wear or drink; they tax the habits of the dead, and the bridal ornaments of the living. But here, we have no such tax and need never fear it.

## THOUGHTS OF A LEGISLATOR.

That I may live with peace of mind,  
To give just votes is right I find;  
Therefore, whilst in this corporation,  
I'll go 'gainst all appropriation.

Although it seems there will be kicking,  
Against those who do not vote for kicking;  
Therefore, ye friends, who ride the ridges,  
Ye have no use for Locks or Bridges.

The world will rightly call us fools,  
To squander money, and make no schools;  
The richest thing in all the nation,  
Is to give your children Education;

So sell your swords, take books for prize,  
And come and vote with Doctor Price.

J. S. J.

## Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

In the Senate, Mr. Ashley, from the committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to establish a general permanent pre-emption system in favor of actual settlers upon the public lands, without amendment.

Mr. Douglass, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon, which was read twice and referred to the committee on Territories.

Mr. Douglass gave notice of a bill to establish the territory of Minnesota.

Mr. Hannegan submitted the following resolutions, which were read and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That no treaty of peace can be made with Mexico, having a proper regard for the best interests of the United States, which does not establish as a boundary between the two nations the most suitable line for military defence.

Resolved, That in no contingency can the United States consent to the establishment of a monarchical government within the limits of Mexico, by the intervention of European powers.

Resolved, That it may become necessary and proper, as it is within the constitutional capacity of this Government, to hold Mexico as a territorial appendage in the condition of a province.

Mr. Yulee, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of \$150,000 for the Brooklyn Dry Dock, which was three times read, with unanimous consent, and passed.

The bill authorizing the appointment of twelve assistant pursers in the navy was taken up, and, after being amended so as to make them commissioned officers, the bill was passed.

The morning business being disposed of, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., took the floor, and, after speaking for some time, gave way to a motion to adjourn and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker announced that the first business in order would be the joint resolution respecting the transportation of the mails, and the amendments to the same recommended by the committee of the Whole.

After several amendments had been voted upon, the question was put on ordering the resolution to be engrossed, and decided in the negative. So the resolution was killed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House now resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, and took up the President's message for reference.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, addressed the committee at length. He went into a general defence of the measures of Mr. Polk, the war question, and the veto of the harbor and river bill included.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, followed and took ground against the doctrines laid down in the veto message by the President. He reviewed the arguments of the President and argued to show that they were incorrect. He replied to the speech of Mr. Rhett, made on a former day on the subject of internal improvements.

He regretted the necessity of differing from the President—regretted it on account of the consequences, for if the President's doctrine were to be fully and fairly carried out on this subject it would blow out every light-house and sweep away every pier on the whole length of our coasts, and leave our commerce unprotected.

But although he believed there was constitutional authority for works of internal improvement, such as were named in the vetoed bill, yet he did not believe it would be expedient, at this time, while engaged in an expensive and just foreign war, to carry on such works. He was for voting every dollar the war vigorously, even if it should require a tax to be laid on tea and coffee. He, however, hoped it would not be found necessary to tax those articles.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, next obtained the floor, when a motion was made for the committee to rise, which was agreed to.

Mr. Adams asked leave to introduce a resolution, granting the Representatives' Hall for the use of the Colonization Society to hold its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, the 18th instant. Mr. Bailey, of Virginia, objecting, the rules were suspended and the resolution was offered. It lies over.

## LAZ. LINDSEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,  
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 1, 1848.

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE will hold its next quarterly session in Frankfort, commencing on Wednesday the 26th inst., on which day there will be a Grand Procession of the Sons of Temperance, and an Oration will be delivered on the occasion by a Worthy Brother.

All the Divisions in the State are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Capital Division, No. 61.  
January 15, 1848. H. WINGATE, R. S.

## Frankfort Advertisements.

## I. O. of O.



# FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 22, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

## Historical Sketches of Kentucky.

**HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY**, embracing its History, Antiquities, Biographical Sketches, and Sketches of Character of between one and two hundred Persons, Statesmen, Soldiers, Jurists, Divines, Physicians, &c.; descriptions of the Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, &c.; embellished with 40 handsome Wood Engravings. Together with a MAP of the State, by LEWIS COLLINS. This Work has just issued from the press, and is on sale at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office. Jan. 19, 1848.

**THE KENTUCKY STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—The Annual Meeting of this society, was held in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Thursday evening last. The church was well filled, and the number of aged and intelligent citizens of distant counties, who were drawn hither to participate in the society's deliberations, betokens a growing interest in the great cause of African Colonization.

The able and indefatigable laborer in the good work, the Rev. A. M. COWAN, presented the Annual Report, in which the progress of public sentiment in the United States in favor of Colonization, and the prosperous and flourishing condition of the Colony on the distant African coast, are most eloquently depicted. The affairs of the Colony are flattered beyond any thing the most sanguine and enthusiastic friend of the enterprise could have anticipated. The Colonists have in convention, declared their commonwealth to be independent, and have assumed the name of the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA. The 24th of July last, they celebrated the day of the Declaration of their Independence after the manner of our celebrations of the Declaration of American Independence in our own glorious land. They have taken from this Union, liberty, law and religion, and they have planted a new and promising empire in the midst of savage barbarism.

They have taken from this Union, liberty, law and religion, and they have planted a new and promising empire in the midst of savage barbarism. They have taken from this Union, liberty, law and religion, and they have planted a new and promising empire in the midst of savage barbarism.

The whole number of emigrants sent to Liberia in the vessel which left New Orleans on the 7th of this month, was 129—from the following States: Kentucky 28; Louisiana 37; Mississippi 34; Alabama 24; Illinois 6. During the last year, there has been received in donations, legacies, and payments for passage of emigrants, in this State, the sum of \$3,579 25. This sum has enabled the society to accomplish much good; but it is greatly less than ought to have been subscribed. We trust that Kentucky will soon become more alive to the importance of this work. Independent of its claims upon the Christian and the Philanthropist, it has claims of immeasurable magnitude upon the Statesman who looks only to the peace and quiet of the State.

But what shall we say of the Annual Address, delivered by JOHN A. McCLEUNG, Esq., of Mason? We will not do the distinguished speaker injustice by attempting an outline of it. From the reputation of the speaker, those present were prepared for a powerful and eloquent address; expectation was more than realized. It is enough to say, that one of the most intelligent assemblages we have ever seen on a similar occasion, by common consent, declare it the master effort in the cause of Colonization. We are gratified to be able to state, that a copy of the address has been secured by the society for publication, and will very shortly appear; and we predict that its effect upon the public mind will be seen and felt before the next meeting of the society.

The officers for the State Society for the present year, are as follows:

- PRESIDENT.**  
Hon. R. P. LETCHER, of Frankfort.
- VICE-PRESIDENTS.**  
Philip Triplett, of Daviess county.  
J. G. Holloway, of Henderson county.  
Matthew Mayes, of Trigg county.  
J. F. Buckner, of Christian county.  
John B. Bibb, of Logan county.  
Jonathan Hubson, of Warren county.  
Judge C. Tompkins, of Barren county.  
John Barrett, of Green county.  
Robert A. Patterson, of Caldwell county.  
J. A. Jacobs, of Boyle county.  
George C. Thompson, of Mercer county.  
Thomas Helm, of Lincoln county.  
Squire Turner, of Madison county.  
James Street, of Clark county.  
Gen. John T. Pratt, of Scott county.  
Col. William Rhodes, of Fayette county.  
D. C. Humphreys, of Woodford county.  
Daniel B. Price, of Jessamine county.  
Judge P. I. Booker, of Washington county.  
Judge Adam Beatty, of Mason county.  
J. M. Preston, of Campbell county.  
Judge W. F. Bullock, of Jefferson county.  
D. H. Hardin, of Shelby county.  
W. P. Boyd, of Fleming county.  
Hon. A. H. Churchill, of Hardin county.

**Treasurer**—Edmund H. Taylor.  
**Secretary**—Henry Wingate.

**Board of Directors.**  
Col. James Davidson, Col. A. G. Hodges, Jacob Swigert, Orlando Brown, Thos. S. Page, and H. I. Bodley.

**THE KENTUCKY REVEILLE**, is the title of a new paper established by Messrs. ATKINSON & WATSON, at Glasgow, Kentucky, at two dollars and a half a year. The Reveille is Whig, and goes for Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. The proprietors are practical printers; the paper is very handsomely printed and the editorials are in good taste. We hope the Reveille will be liberally patronized. We give you, gentlemen, the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. VINTON, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill authorizing a new loan of \$18,500,000.

The Whig State Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 19th inst., nominated Mr. SEABURY FORD, as the candidate for Governor.

**BAGGAGE OF A MAN OF SIMPLE HABITS.**—Though the Governor General of India, is looked upon as a man of simple habits and manners, his baggage, when moving in progress, is described as being carried by 103 elephants, 1,300 camels, and 800 wagons, drawn by bullocks, these escorted by two regiments, one of cavalry, the other of infantry!

**Gen. BUTLER'S DIVISION.**—The news from Mexico announces the arrival of the Tennessee and Indiana regiments, the advance of Gen. Butler's command, at the city of Mexico. The remainder of his division was expected there in a day or two.

**FIRE!**—The dwelling house of Mr. A. M. Depp, near Glasgow, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on the night of the ninth inst.

At a meeting of the members of the late companies from this county, at the arsenal in the town of Frankfort, JAMES MONROE was called to the chair, and R. D. HARLAN appointed secretary. Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Captain FRANK CHAMBERS, late of company B., 2d Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, departed this life on the 20th inst., of lingering consumption. And whereas, we were his comrades through a year's campaign of danger and deprivation, and a kind and honorable man, in all the trying situations of his service; and that we do with deep and unaffected sorrow and regret, hear the tidings of his untimely death; and do further tender our heartfelt condolences and sympathies to his relations and family.

2. Resolved, That we will accompany his remains to the grave, and bury them with the "honors of war" as befits a soldier; and wear crepe on our left arms for 30 days.

3. Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the mother of Capt. Frank Chambers.

JAS. MONROE, Ch'm.

R. D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, }  
January 19, 1848.

At a called meeting of the corps of Cadets, of the Kentucky Military Institute, Capt. T. O. ANDERSON, was called to the Chair, and Lieut. R. L. NEWLAND, chosen Secretary.

On motion, Lieut. J. S. Scofield, Lieut. William Bell, and Corporal R. Cochran, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our grief at the death of our fellow student; who, after retiring a short time, returned and submitted the following:

WHEREAS, JOHN BATES, of Clay county Ky., one of our fellow Cadets, after a protracted illness, and notwithstanding the most vigilant care and efforts of his physicians and attendants, has this day finally sunk under the fatal influence of his disease, therefore, at a meeting of the corps of Cadets of the Kentucky Military Institute, for this purpose especially called—

Resolved, That under any circumstances we deeply deplore the loss of one of our number, but especially do we lament the loss of one who, like him whose untimely death has called us to discharge this mournful duty, was, as a Cadet, punctual in his duties, and ever impressed with the importance of training and storing his mind with knowledge; and who, boy as he was, in his general intercourse with his fellow Cadets, gave continued evidence of his warm-hearted kindness, and of those qualities that enter so essentially into worth and amiability of character.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize in the grief of an absent mother, who, at the time when she was aiming suitably to prepare him for the faithful discharge of the duties of manhood, has been called by an inscrutable Providence, even in the accomplishment of that object, to witness the blasting of her hopes, and to mourn the death of a beloved son.

Resolved, That we wear upon the left arm, a badge of mourning for one month, as a testimony of our respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, cause these resolutions to be published in the Frankfort Commonwealth, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the bereaved mother of our fellow Cadet, whose death we all deeply mourn.

Capt. T. O. ANDERSON, Ch'm.

Lieut. R. L. NEWLAND, Sec'y.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The Cambria arrived at New York, on the 18th inst.

Prices for most articles had declined and then again rallied.

The supply of cotton in Liverpool was small.—Quotations: Louisiana ordinary to middling 48½¢; good to fair 54½¢; fair to good fair, 66½¢; Upland ordinary to middling 44¢; good to fair 54½¢. The present range of prices was within half a penny of the lowest ever known.

Wheat had advanced in England; it was quoted at 20½¢ 70 lb better than was reported at the sailing of the last steamer, viz: 6s 9d to 9s 6d. The fine qualities of flour had advanced 1s; American in bond was quoted at 30½¢ 31s. Indian corn was held at an advance of 1s 5¢ 40 lb; it was quoted at 34 to 36¢; corn meal 150½¢ 16s bbl.

Provisions were firm. No change in pork or bacon.

The iron trade was flat; prices have retrograded from 1 to 2s per ton.

Ireland was still in an alarming condition. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is said to be £12,000,000. The bank has reduced the rate of interest to 5 per cent.

A new ministry has been established in Portugal. Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon, is dead.

**COURT OF APPEALS.**

The Court assembled—Present, MARSHALL, Chief Justice, and BREWER and STURGES, Judges.

**CASES DECIDED.**  
Mount v. Weddington, judgment, Pike; affirmed.  
Robinson v. Kane, judgment, Pike; affirmed.  
Evelitt, &c. v. Null, &c. judgment, Pike; affirmed.  
Ragland v. Peiratt, decree, Bath; reversed.  
Warren v. Hall's Adm'r, judgment, Scott; reversed.  
Wren v. Burgess, decree, Lawrence, reversed as to costs only.  
Bryant v. Pettin, decree, Harrison reversed on the cross errors.

**ORDERS.**  
Best v. Albers, decree, Louisville.  
Griggs, &c. Fluty, &c., decree, Estill; opinions modified and petition overruled.  
Blackburn's heirs v. Pennington, decree, Lincoln; petition for a rehearing overruled.  
Ratcliff v. Hargis, decree, Pike.  
Harris v. Tiffany, &c., judgment, Johnson.  
Davis v. Stafford, judgment, Johnson.  
Cox v. Combs, &c., judgment, Perry.  
Cornett v. Norvell, &c., judgment, Perry.  
Bays v. Patton, judgment, Floyd.  
Ray v. Reed, &c., decree, Morgan.  
Hazlerigg v. Gore, &c., decree, Morgan; were argued.

**Fresh Family Flour.**  
20 BBLs. Fresh Family Flour, a prime article, in store and for sale by  
[Jan. 18, 1848.] GRAY & GEORGE.

## General Advertisements.

### MEXICAN WAR.



"A little more grape."

THE GREAT DIORAMIC SCENES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Will be Exhibited on Monday Evening, Jan. 24th, AT THE COURT HOUSE IN FRANKFORT.

SCENE I. View of Fort Brown and Matamoros.

SCENE II. BURNING OF THE TOWN OF DIARIN.

SCENE III. View of the City of Mexico!

SCENE IV. View of Chapultepec and Molino Del Rey, Military Academy of Mexico.

SCENE V. GRAND PLAZA OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

AND THE AMERICAN ARMY INTO MONTEREY.

SCENE VI. Grand Entry of General Taylor.

AND THE AMERICAN ARMY INTO MONTEREY.

SCENE VII. DIORAMIC BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

"Enquiries having been made whether these Scenes are to be shown through Magnifying Glasses, the proprietors would say that they are PAINTINGS 9 feet in Length, 6 feet Wide, and are exhibited to all the audience at the same time, and an explanation of the different points pointed out. The Drop Curtain is 14 feet by 12, with a view of the Great National Bridge, in border of Gold. It has been said by hundreds, that the View of the Grand Plaza of the City of Mexico, is worth the price of admission alone. We would further say, that in the 6th and 7th Scenes, in addition to the Paintings, there is quite a number of set Pieces, representing the Buildings.

Front seats reserved for the Ladies. Tickets of admission 25 Cents—Children 15 cents, when accompanied by parents or guardians—Doors open at 6½—Curtains rise at 7 o'clock.

January 22, 1848.

**Frankfort & Cincinnati Regular Packet.**

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

ESSEX, SLIPPER, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati.

The Isaac Shelby will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 10 A.M.

Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P.M.

Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday at 10 A.M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday at 10 A.M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

L. LINDSEY, Agent.

Now for the Bargains!!

**CLOSING SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.**

This, Saturday Evening, January 22, 1848, at early candle light.

AT F. A. KENNON'S AUCTION ROOMS, ST. CLAIR STREET.

Will be offered and sold, without reserve, to close connection, a large collection of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

Also—Will be added, several Fine Gold Lever Watches, an Invoice of Fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

F. A. KENNON, Auctioneer.

Frankfort, Jan. 22, 1848.

**GROCERIES, &c.**

**LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!!**

We invite the especial attention of our friends in the town and vicinity, and others visiting us, to an examination of our STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c. These will really good and cheap articles in our line, will do well to give us a call. We have in our hands a large lot of GROCERIES, &c. and a considerable quantity of staple dry GOODS, &c. consisting in part of:

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Butter, Lard, &c.

Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, &c.

Also—HATS, CAPS, &c. BOOTS AND SHOES; SPUN COTTON CANNERS, CANNISTERS, VESTINGS, &c.

A lot of which we will sell at our low prices for cash.

TRIP PRODUCE, on as good terms as any other regular House in town.

Reading & WILLIAMS.

Frankfort, January 20, 1848.—175

**CAPITAL LODGE.**

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets regularly every MONDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, at their Hall on St. Clair Street, over the Store of Geo. W. Gwin & Co. All members of the lodge are cordially invited to attend for action.

By order of the Lodge, R. GILLISPIE, N. G. Jan. 19, 1848.—164

**I. O. O. F.**

All the members of CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, are notified to be present on next MONDAY NIGHT, as business of importance to all the members, will be brought forward for action.

C. G. GRADAM, Sec'y.

**House and Sign Painting.**

HAVING secured the services of J. ATKINSON, one of the best workmen in the West, I am now prepared to execute all kinds of Imitations of Woods and Marbles, Signs, Banners, and Transparencies, Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance Regalia, also, all kinds of House, Store and Ornamental Painting. As I am determined to employ none but the best of workmen, and will warrant every job to be done in the best manner and of good materials, I solicit a share of patronage. I will attend to all kinds of contracting, and will give satisfaction, and at Cincinnati prices.

Frankfort Jan. 19, 1848.—165 H. G. BANTA.

**LOTTERY OFFICE,**

BY D. F. WRIGHT,

St. Clair Street, nearly opposite the Mansion House, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Days of Drawing every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

**CAPITALS FOR EACH DAY:**

Monday.....Tickets \$2—Capital \$2,000, \$2,000, &c.

Tuesday.....Tickets \$2—Capital \$2,000, \$2,000, &c.

Wednesday.....Tickets \$2—Capital \$2,000, \$2,000, &c.

Thursday.....Tickets \$2—Capital \$2,000, \$2,000, &c.

Friday.....Tickets \$2—Capital \$2,000, \$2,000, &c.

Saturday.....Tickets \$2—Capital \$2,000, \$2,000, &c.

The Drawing of the above received every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week throughout the year.

January, 1848.—16

**Fresh Arrival of Family Groceries.**

Just Received, CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HDS. New Orleans Sugar, a prime article;

5 Bbls. Woolsey and Woolsey's Powdered Sugar;

5 do do do Crushed Sugar;

2 boxes do do do Loaf Sugar;

20 sacks Old Rio Coffee;

5 do do do Old Government Java Coffee;

10 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Cranberries;

20 sacks Dairy Salt;

1,800 dozen Oldham, Todd & Co's. Spun Cotton;

10,000 half Spanish Cigars;

Together with a great variety of articles (too tedious to mention) For sale by

GRAY & GEORGE.

## General Advertisements.

### Female Collegiate Institute, GEORGETOWN, KY.

THE 10th year has closed with 120 pupils. The 21st Session will commence on the 1st Monday of March, under the management of the subscriber, aided by his former experienced Assistants, and will close on the 25th day of July, 1848.

This school is not connected with the Military Institute, which is conducted in different buildings, nearly half a mile distant.

Professor Hopkins lectures here to the Senior Class of Young Ladies, every day, on a very fine Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, belonging to this School.

Professors Wyche and Swift attend to the classes in Latin, French and Mathematics, whilst the Military Exercises, in which they take no part, are going on at the other Institute.

T. F. JOHNSON, Principal.

January 12, 1848

### WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE, GEORGETOWN, KY.

**FACULTY.**

INCORPORATED with all the powers, privileges and rights in conferring Literary Degrees and Honors, and granting Diplomas, which are exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of this College in Kentucky.

T. F. JOHNSON, A. M., General Superintendent.

W. F. HOPKINS, A. M., Joint do. and Prof. of Nat. Science.

W. A. FORBES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

J. J. WYCHE, A. M., Professor of An. & Mod. Languages.

R. H. FORRESTER, Esq., Prof. of Law, Moral Science and Political Economy.

J. G. HALL, Esq., Tutor.

J. R. SWIFT, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department.

W. W. GAUNT, Esq., Assistant.

\*Educated at West Point.

This Institution will be carefully preserved from the control of any particular sect or party, either in religion or politics.

The first year has closed with 156 students. The Third Session will open on the 1st Monday in February, and close on the 4th day of July, 1848. The Academic year will therefore commence on the 1st of September, and close on the 4th of July, with a Public Examination.

The Superintendent here held the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Georgetown College; subsequently, that of Natural Science and Civil Engineering in Bacon College; and for ten years past, has been Principal of the Collegiate Institute located below.

Mr. Hopkins was for 8 years Professor of Natural Science at West Point, and received from Yale College the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts. He has since had charge of the Norfolk Academy, Va. The Faculty at West Point, and the Trustees at Norfolk, speak of his ability, zeal and ability, in unqualified terms.

Mr. FORBES graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, and has been a Professor of Mathematics for the last five years (two years at the Virginia Military Institute) up to July. Since which time, he has been employed as an Engineer. The Superintendent of the Institution recommends him as "peculiarly well qualified for the Mathematical department."

Mr. WYCHE graduated at the University of North Carolina, where he was retained as Tutor, till elected Professor of Languages in Jefferson College, N. H. He has extensive literary attainments, and is a popular speaker, a chaste writer, and was for several years a member of the Publisher's Bar.

Mr. HALL graduated No. 1, in a class of 33, and has the highest testimonials from eminent men, as to character and qualifications.

Mr. SWIFT is a graduate of Yale College, and has been teaching ten years with distinguished ability and success.

Mr. GAUNT has taught 7 years in the City School of Lexington, Va. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and has the highest testimonials from eminent men, as to character and qualifications.

The Cadets wear a uniform, of Blue cloth at \$3.50 per yard. They are 6 hours a day, in school, and 2 hours on drill (in good weather).

If an additional Building, two stories high, with 4 very large rooms, will be completed this spring.

T. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Georgetown, January 12, 1848.

### Bacon College.

THE Trustees of BACON COLLEGE take pleasure in announcing to its friends and patrons, that the sum of \$11,000 has been raised, by voluntary subscriptions, to liquidate the debt of this said Institution; that the Institution may now be regarded as free from all encumbrances, and in possession of property necessary to its usefulness, which has cost about \$20,000, besides a nucleus for an endowment, consisting of near \$5,000 in Northern Bank Stock, \$2,000 in Bond Stock, donated by individuals, and from \$7,000 to \$8,000 in subscriptions, annually falling due.

They avail themselves of this occasion to tender to the friends and patrons of this Institution their grateful acknowledgments for the timely aid which their liberality and philanthropy have afforded, and which has been the means of saving from entire loss, an Institution which has already done much to advance the standard of Literature and Science, and to confer their blessings upon many, some of whom are meritorious and deserving, but unable, otherwise, to prepare themselves for future usefulness in an elevated sphere.

They take this occasion to say, that the doors of this Institution have never been closed against the poor, because of their poverty. They sincerely hope that no necessity may ever exist to compel a dismission from this Institution.

As BACON COLLEGE may now be regarded as permanent, we solicit for it the continued aid of all its friends. Send up your young men, and entrust them to our care. We will do what we can, so to foster their characters and cultivate their talents, as to make them ornaments to society, a blessing to their parents, and rich legacies to the age in which they may live.

Once by order of the Board, at Harrodsburg, the 6th day of January, 1848.—SAML. AVILES, Clerk, pro tem.

January 12, 1848.—18

### Frankfort Clothing Store.

J. G. F. GRIMME.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and solicits a continuance of the same. He has on hand a large and well selected Stock of

**Ready Made Clothing.**

Which he sells equally as cheap as the same articles can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.

He has on hand a large quantity of GOODS, suitable for Gentlemen's wear; and having engaged the services of Mr. L. A. SPANGLER, an experienced Tailor, he can make any Garment in the most fashionable style.

He respectfully invites all to give him a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

His establishment is in BIDDLE'S CORNER ROOM, immediately opposite the Store of Ferguson & Macklin, and the old Bank.

Frankfort, January 12, 1848.

### South Frankfort Livery Stable.

ROBERT E. FINNELL.

HAS taken for a term of years, the Large Frame Factory of John L. Herndon, and is now fitting it out for the accommodation of those who may give him a call. He will give close attention, and hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

TERMS.

For keeping Horses by the year, \$50



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